THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863. NO. 203.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NOTICE.

The citizens of Raleigh are requested to meet at the Court House, at nine o'clock, to-day, (Monday) to organize for the defense of the city. Z. B. VANCE.

Yankee Raid.

GOLDSBORO, July 5.—Yankee cavalry, one thousand strong, took possession of Kenansville last night at twelve o'clock. Wires down, supposed to be cut between here and Magnolia this morning, at ten o'clock. Citizens and troops rallying to give the vandals a warm reception if they come this way.

Battle in Pennsylvania.

RICHMOND, July 4.—A battle was faught at Gettysburg between Longstreet's and Hill's corps and nearly the whole of Meade's army. Federal Gen. Paul was among the killed. The rebels at Carlisle have all fallen back in the direction of the main body of Lee's army. Union troops now reoccupy the town. Yankee accounts represent the battle of Gettysburg as undecisive, both sides suffering severely. Another great battle was expected near the same locality.

Bragg and Rosecrans.

ATLANTA, July 4.—It is reported that Rosecrans is falling back. Bragg reoccupying Tullahoma with heavy force. There has been no Yankee raid on the railroad in East Tennessee.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 4.—It is considered certain that Morgan has played havoc with Rosecrans' rear. Important movements in Bragg's army going on. Particulars not prudent to mention.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 4.—Bragg's headquarters at Bridgeport. The Tennessee river will be the future line of defense. It is supposed that Huntsville and the Mobile & Charleston Railroad have been abandoned.

From Richmond.

RICHMNND, July 4.—No attack yet on the Junction.—Telegraph working to and beyond that point. Nothing from below.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 4.—The Yankee marauders are still reported in force in Hanover. No definite information of their movements since Friday night. Trains for Hamilton's Crossing and Staunton did not leave this morning, as telegraphic communication north of Hanover Junction was interrupted. Cause not yet ascertained. Reported fight last night at South Anna Bridge.

From the West.

NATCHEZ, July 4.—The Louisville *Democrat* says last official news is that Gen. Taylor, Moreton and Green, surprised the Federal fortifications at Brashear City on the 27th June and captured eighteen hundred prisoners, thirty-three commissioned officers, three millions commissary, one million five hundred thousand Quartermaster's, two hundred and fifty thousand ordnance and one hundred thousand dollars worth of medical stores. Also twenty-three garrison and regimental flags, ten thousand tents, two thousand horses and mules, seven thousand negroes, seven thousand stand small arms, eighteen seige guns and a position as important as Port Hudson or Vicksburg. Other important movements of Gen. Taylor progressing. Private letters from the Conner Battery states that Gen. Walker, twelve thousand strong, left Delhi and took Providence, garrisoned by Federals and negroes, and hung two officers commading negroes. Nothing from Port Hudson.

From Mississippi.

BOLTON'S DEPOT, July 4—via. Jackson July 4.—Our cavalry was skirmishing all day yesterday near Edward's Depot with Ousterhaus' troops. Our loss, two killed. We captured sixteen prisoners. Enemy was firing national salute this a. m. Negroes are continually returning to their masters from Grant. They report that the Yankees are expected to make another assault to-day. Enemy engaged in throwing pontoons over the Big Black at Baldwin's Ferry.

Reports from Lee's Army, &c.

WINCHESTER, July 3—via Staunton, July 4.—Passengers from Martinsburg were told by Mosby's men that Stuart had torn up the track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House. It is reported that Lee is marching towards Baltimore. Tents have disappeared from Maryland Heights.

Later From the North.

PETERSBURG, July 3.—The *Herald* of the 30th has been received. The enemy had not advanced on Harrisburg at latest accounts. Skirmishing at several points this side of the Susquehannah was going on yesterday, at Oysterville and Maysville especially. All our forces were in their defences at sunset yesterday. The rebels had torn up the track at Marriattsville and Sykesville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore. The damage at the latter place but slight.

The rebel Gen. Early has levied on the authorities of York for $150,000, 40,000 lbs. fresh beef, 200 bbls. flour, 30,000 bushels corn. 1,000 pairs each of shoes, stockings, coats and hats, 50 bags coffee, and large quantities of sugar and groceries. Gen. Early says we will occupy the place permanently.

The defenders in the intrenchments at Harrisburg are prepared for attack. To-day, the enemy are reported crossing the river at Bainbridge on pontoons with the intention of cutting off the Pennsylvania railroad.

The greatest alarm and activity prevails at Philadelphia. The Mayor and General Dana have issued stirring proclamations, appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes. There was a great panic in stocks yesterday. The Coal dealers held a meeting and resolved to close their coalaries, till the crisis has passed, to enable the miners to volunteer. The merchants have resolved to raise one million dollars for the defence of the city.—The board of brokes raised twenty-five thousand dollars to be divided among five hundred men who may enlist for the emergency. A line of entrenchments will be commenced around the city of Philadelphia to-morrow.

The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, valued at $157,000, was burned on the 28th, to keep the rebels out of the town.

The rebel cavalry are committing considerable depredations upon cattle and horses around Washington city, at Drainesville and Long Bridge. They also made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., Sunday and yesterday, seizing all the finest horses to take the place of their jaded animals. Some few of them showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Springs. Five miles from the city they stopped the stage which connects with the railroad at Laurel, and took the horses.

The army of Rosecrans continues to advance. At different Gaps of the mountains his forces have had severe skirmishing with the enemy, in every case with success.

The rebel General Cleburne reported killed at Liberty Gap.

The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22nd. Cannonading on 20th was terrific from the army and gunboats.—The seige is progressing favorably. The movements of General Johnston continue wrapt in mystery. He had gone beyond Big Black and is reported moving South.

All the rivers and streams are rising.

All the bonds given by captains of captured vessels to the commander of the privateer *Tacony* have been found on board the schooner *Archer*, now in possession of Yankee authorites.

Gold, 147½. Middling Cotton, 71.

Still Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, July 4.—The *Herald* of the 29th says Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Pennsylvania. Last night the rebels were within three miles of Harrisburg. Heavy firing all day between the outposts. The utmost consternation prevails throughout Pennsylvania. Fugitives keep pouring into Harrisburg, Lancaster and other cities in a state of complete terror, bringing cattle, merchandize and household goods. Ewell has issued an order to the troops at Chambersburg urging the necessity of obediance and discipline, prohibiting all straggling and marauding under pain of the severest penalties. He says all the material the army requires will be taken under military rules which govern civilized warfare, and absolutely prohibits all individual interference with private property A train of one hundred wagons loaded with supplies, also 900 Government mules was captured by the rebels near Rockville yesterday. A rebel force of cavalry are reported as moving towards the Washington branch of the Ohio Railroad. They passed within fourteen miles of Washington. Hooker issued his farewell to the army, dated Frederick, June 28th, and says in conformity to an order from the War Department, dated 27th, I relinquish my command of the army of the Potomac. It is transferred to Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade, a brave and accomplished officer Impressed with the belief that my usefulness as commander of the army of the Potomac has been impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion, &c. The *Herald* announces the change with no ordinary feeling of gratification.

The *Heeta*, from Queenstown, on the 17th, has arrived. Palmerston, during a speech at Guildshall, London, stated that France and England will act in concert on all questions of peace or war in the East or West. Russel stated in the House of Lords that the blockade is sufficiently efficient to entitle it to be observed. The London *Times* anticipates that Napoleon, delivered from his Mexican war, will make his powerful voice heard in America in favor of peace. The official report of the fall of Puebla caused much joy to Napoleon. He forwarded a letter of thanks to Gen. Forey, in which he disclaims the idea of permanent rule by conquest. The Polish patriots had gained other victories.

Still Later from the North—The Battle in Pennsylvania

RICHMOND, July 5.—Accounts from the Baltimore American to nine o'clock Wednesday, says the 1st and 11th corps of the army of the Potomac had entered Gettysburg, the cavalry of the enemy falling back. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy under Longstreet and Hill advanced steadily a few minutes under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the whole Federal and Rebel lines. Several unsuccessful charges were made by the enemy. At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing, when a heavy fight ensued, both sides suffering severely. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded. It is said the enemy suffered fully as heavy as we did. The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed. The advantages in the action are regarded decidedly with our forces.

Officers who arrived last night in charge prisoners describe the fight on Wednesday rather unfavorable to our arms, and state that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Major. Gen. Reynolds. On Thursday there was heavy skirmishing but no general engagement. The enemy were rapidly concentrating troops yesterday. Gen. Mead's whole army had reached the field of battle. Gen. Wadsworth was severely wounded. Our losses enormously heavy and especially among field and line officers.

The Yankees Whipped at South Anna Bridge —Gen. Meade Severely Wounded, &c.

RICHMOND, July 5.—The Yankees attacked the guard at South Anna bridge last evening and were repulsed. No particulars, but it is known that our loss is small.—Between two and three o'clock this morning a party of Yankees, one hundred strong, went to Ashland and burned the railroad buildings and destroyed the tank and tore up the track. No telegraphic communication since the raid. Yankees on the flag boat at City Point last night say Gen. Meade was severely wounded in the battle at Gettysburg. Four Federal Generals were killed. They also say it was a drawn battle.

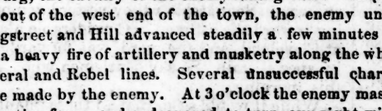
The Raid Below.

A dispatch from Brig. Gen. John J. Whitehead, 7th Brigade North Carolina Militia, to Adjt. Gen. D. G. Fowle, dated Kenansville, July 5th, says that the raiders entered the village of Kenansville about 11 o'clock, Saturday night. They stripped the village of horses and everything valuable.

They have six pieces of artillery—two Howitzers, (12 pounders) the other pieces smaller; one regiment and a half regular cavalry and some mounted infantry. Freolick's armory at Kenansville burned. They said they intended to go to Raleigh.

Gen. J. G. Martin also telegraphs Gov. Vance that the Yankees said they were going to Raleigh.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
COMPANY SHOPS, June 10, 1863.



THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday, the 9th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Stockholders who do not expect to attend this meeting are requested to send their proxies. They will be supplied with blank forms on application to the Secretary or to any of the Station Agents.
June 12-td JOHN H. BRYAN, JR., Secretary.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS TUtoress, either in a private family or College. She is a graduate of a Southern Institution of the highest grades, has an experience of four years, and has taught successfully Latin, French, Music on the Piano, with all the English branches. Any one desiring a Teacher will please address "A. E. L.," care N. Chaffin, Salem, N. C.
June 26-2w

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY the 15th day of July, 1863, to the highest bidder, at High Point, the following property, viz: A lot in the town of High Point, 30 yards from the track of the North Carolina Railroad and 100 yards from the station. Upon the lot is a two story Brick Building 43x43—tin roof, with Engine shed; Blacksmith shops, Dwelling and Stable—a twenty horse power steam Engine with flew boilers, nearly new and in good order. The building is well adapted to manufactuting purposes of any kind; store or ware house. Also the following Machinery; 1 superior Screw Cutting Lathe, 1 Turning Lathe, 2 hand lathes; 1 Milling Lathe and Slabbing Machine; 1 Drill Press; 1 Boring Works; 1 Polishing Machine; 1 Circular Saw and Table; one extra Iron Planner; one Trip Hammer; one Fan Bellows; two Blacksmiths Bellows; one Fairbank's one Platform Scales; a large lot of hafting, pullies and hangers complete; a large quantity of leather belting; Anvils; Iron, wood and hand Vices; Steel Hammers, Sledges, Tongues, Swidges; Steel dies for forging all parts Mississippi Rifle; steel Cutters for milling all parts of Lock and Gun; Stock and Dies; Screw Plates and Dies; Callipers, Pinchers, Files assorted, and all tools necessary for manufacturing and finishing Rifles:

Also the following materials: Gun Skelp Iron, Cast Steel, Block Zinc, Sheet Zinc, Copper Borax, Glue, Screws, Sand Paper, Gun Locks, Grind Stones, Salt, Corn, Nails, a pair young Mules, Harness and Wagon, and many other supplies. Sale without reserve at 10 o'clock, A M. GILLAM & MILLER.
July 3-td

Richmond Enquirer, Charlotte Bulletin, and Augusta Constitutionalist copy till day of sale and send bills to Gillam & Miller, High Point, N. C.

SPUN COTTON EXCHANGED FOR LARD.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS AT OUR OIL AND SOAP FACTORY, in Fayetteville, as follows: 1 bunch of Yarns, No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, (averaging,) for 10 pounds of Lard each; 1 bunch, No. 9, for 11 pounds of Lard, and 1 do., No. 10, for 12 pounds. We will exchange upon these terms for one half of any amount of Lard, paying cash at full wholesale prices for the other half; or we will give one bunch of Spun Cotton, from No. 5 to 10, for 12 pounds of Lard.

A. McLAUCHLIN & CO.

A pure article of LARD OIL for sale at our Factory.
July 3-1m* A. McL. & CO.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A 22 HORSE POWER, 50 INCH SAW, ALL COMplete in every respect. Engine nearly new, and has been run, but very little. Price for the whole, $2,500. Apply to S. W. MARSHALL,
July 1-1w* Pacific, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL LOT OF PURE SILVER TEA AND TABLE SPOONS. Enquire at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR HIRE.

A NEGRO MAN, SAID TO BE A GOOD BLACKsmith. Apply at
June 30-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

A CIRCULAR SAW, ABOUT 47 INCHES IN DIameter, originally 48; also 24 feet carriage and head blocks, 48 feet track or ways, 10 inches band, 50 or 60 feet long, very heavy. Price six hundred and fifty dollars for all. For information, apply at
June 12-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN TEXAS LANDS.

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS WAS SElected for his home site many years since, by Col. M. B. Menard, who was an extensive land owner in Texas, and one of the leading founders of the city of Galveston. The property has never passed out of his family, since its purchase by him, and one-half of it only is now offered for sale for a change of investment, and will be sold in parcels of one-fourth of a league, or 1,100 acres each.

It is situated in Milan county, within the

TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS,

about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials;

ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH
BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES

commanding a view of the entire tract;

RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM

on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded)

UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES,

and which extends uninterruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in

REGULARITY OF SEASONS,
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND
HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY;

and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas,

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

During the dry year of 1860 in Texas, Mr. Conolly's farm, (on a portion of the tract,) yielded an average of 50 bushels of corn, and 15 bushels of wheat to the acre. There are numerous flouring mills in Milan, and the adjoining counties of Bell and Williamson.

All the small grains grow well, cotton yields one bale to the acre, horses, mules, sheep, hogs and

HORNED CATTLE THRIVE WITHOUT WINTERING

and are largely raised throughout the region. The titles to the land have never been questioned, and are unquestionable, and there are no squatters on it. The settled portion of the State extends far beyond Milan county, in every direction.

The property now belongs to J. S. Thrasher, Superintendant of the Press Association, and one-half of it is offered for sale, only because the acceptance of the duties of his public position involves the necessity of a partial change in his investments.

It is offered at private sale until the 7th day of August, when if not disposed of, it will be sold at public auction, without reserve, for cash, in Confederate Treasury notes in the city of Atlanta.

For further information, and plan of tract apply to
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
May 11-M&Ttf

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

FOR SALE.

200 BALES GOOD COTTON FOR SALE.
July 4-tf A. M. LEWIS.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, THE LARGE, NEW HOTEL in the town of Louisburg, and located just East of the Court House. H. HARRIS.
July 4-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 23, 1863.

I CALL UPON THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROlina to rally to their standard. I have been authorised by the Adjutant General and Governor to raise a regiment under the late call of the President.

You can report to me at Raleigh, care of Capt. R. E. Walker, Provost Marshal. You have to report before the 17th day of July, 1863, or be drafted.

CARSON P. BRYSON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT-N. C.,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, June 20, 1863.

COL. CARSON P. BRYSON, of Jackson county, is authorised to raise a regiment to serve for six months, under the requisition of the President. Each company will consist of seventy-five men. The privates will elect their company officers, and company officers field officers.—Commissions will be issued at and from the time the muster rolls are filed in this office. DAN'L G. FOWLE,
July 4-1w* Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH IN THE TOWN OF Graham, Alamance county, N. C., on Thursday, the 16th day of July instant, the property known as Graham College. Said property consists of a Brick Building, with four large rooms, with a wooden ell containing the same number of rooms. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, containing six acres, more or less, and on the lot is a well of most excellent water.

The property, with some improvement, can be made the most desirable private residence in the town.

By order of the Executive Board:
July 4-10t* E. W. BEALE, Secretary.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

PRINTERS' INK MANUFACTURED BY
B. A. RANDALL,
Marietta, Georgia.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, OF AN EXcellent quality, and warranted equal to the best Northern make.

Book Ink at 60 cents to $4 per pound.
News Ink at 75 cents per pound.
Colored Inks at $1 to $8 per pound, in half pound and pound cans. June 27-1m

SIMONTON HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE IS NOW open for the reception of boarders. The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and attentive servants always on hand to render its patrons comfortable. M. E. HYAMS,
June 25-2w Proprietor, Statesville, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C,

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, P. ANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

WATCH FOUND.

A WATCH WAS FOUND ON THE HOLLEMAN Road, a few miles from the city, on yesterday, which the owner can get on application at this office and giving a satisfactory description of the property and paying for this notice. June 17-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WRITING INK.

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Writing Fluid, of which samples can be seen and information given at the Progress Office and at the Telegraphic Department of the Southern Express Building. Orders solicited, and particular attention and a discount given to those wishing to purchase for sale.
June 20—tf J. E. BRITTON.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day.....$1 00 | Two weeks.....$10 0
Two days.....2 00 | One month.....18 0
Three days.....3 00 | Two months.....25 00
Four days.....4 00 | Three months.....30 00
Five days.....4 50 | Six months.....50 00
One week.....7 00 | Twelve months.....75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When paper for letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	D W Hurt
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood		W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	J M Whitson
9	Lawrence S Baker		J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	J H T Guion
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	J T Sparrow
12			Egbert A Ross
13		Joseph H Hyman	L H Hunt
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	J H Lambeth
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin.	John C Lamb	T H Sharpe
18	J D Barry		
19	James B Gordon	Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21	W W Kirkland		W S Rankin
22	James Conner		
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John B Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe.	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan	C W Knight	J A D McKay
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	J H Saunders
34	W L J Lowrance		Geo T Gordon
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	W G Morris	O N Brown
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	A C M'Callister
47	Geo I. Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Hobson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	K M Murchison	A Ellis	J A Rogers
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60			W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen		Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spaan

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Martin's Brigade—17th, 42d,, 50th and 63d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Rumseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st and 59th.
Taliaferro's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments:

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments:

9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments:

10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions:

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. MacRae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAYED.

FROM THE STATE STABLES, IN THIS CITY, ON the 4th instant, two MARE MULES, one bay and one black. The black one has a scar on the hip. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for their return to
THOS. D. HOGG,
June 8-tf Captain and Acting Q. M

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE MANUFACTURING ON an extensive scale a very superior article of SCOTCH SNUFF, and are always prepared to fill orders from any place in the Confederacy.

B. W. LYNCH & SON.,
May 14-2m* Petersburg, Va.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF.
Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,
June 15-3m Greensboro', N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The news from our advancing hosts in Pennsylvania in our telegraphic column will be found really refreshing. By this time it is highly probable that the Capital of the Keystone State is in our possession and communication between Baltimore and Washington cut off by our cavalry. In fact a telegram from Winchester gives us a rumor entitled to credit that the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been torn up at the Relay House, which is only nine miles from Baltimore. Hooker has left the army of the Potomac and takes his place on the shelf with Lincoln's other dilapidated toys. We have every reason to believe that the Yankee army is very much demoralized, and it is very certain that Lee has nothing to fear from Pennsylvania "Melish," though they may swarm like the locusts of Egypt. Our army has gained, thus far, important positions and brought about results of great magnitude, but we are on the eve of far greater events. Lee has yet to meet the Yankee army, but we hope it is so demoralized that it will melt away as chaff before the veteran hosts of the Southern army.

We will probably hear more before going to press; if so it will be found in the telegraphic column. No further demonstration has been made upon Richmond up to this writing.

We didn't think when we were inditing the paragraph bidding farewell to the 4th of July, on Friday, that our foreman was going to ignore the day in the date of the paper, but he did though, and our Saturday's paper went out with the date of the day previous, all through. Such a mistake is very unusual in our establishment and we regret it, but it was not dircovered until the entire edition was worked off, and hence could not be remedied.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[CALLED SESSION, 1863.]

SENATE, Saturday, July 4.

Senate met at 10 o'clock. Journal read.

A message was received from the House stating that the Committee on the Militia had reported that it could not agree, and asking to be discharged.—Granted.

Mr. ——— presented a resolution requiring the Adjutant General to publish the names of North Carolina soldiers, the date of their death, discharge, &c. Adopted.

An engrossed resolution in favor of Sam'l J. Crawford passed its third reading.

Mr. Blount—A bill in favor of the sureties of W. J. Hodges, deceased, late Sheriff of Pitt county.—Passed.

Mr. Ramsey—A bill to incorporate the N. C. R. R. Iron Works. Referred.

The resolutions in regard to the currency were taken up.

Mr. Graham thought that the legislature had sufficiently expressed itself on that subject, as did Messrs. Pitchford, Ramsay, Copeland and Carraway.

Messrs. Smith, of Macon, and Adams, of G., favored the resolutions.

The resolutions finally passed their third reading.

Mr. Leetch, from the Committee on the Literary fund, presented a bill authorizing the Literary board to elect a Treasurer for the Literary fund.

Also a bill authorizing the Government to sign certain State bonds in the hands of the Literary board. Both bills passed their third reading under a suspension of the rules.

On motion the Senate adjourned till Monday, ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, July 4.

The House met at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Sherwood, from the Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, reported that the Committee was unable to agree, and asked that they be discharged.

A message was sent to the Senate proposing that the Committee be discharged.

Mr. McAden introduced a resolution in favor of Samuel J. Crawford. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McNeill, of Robeson—A bill for the better protection of sheep.

The House resumed the unfinished business—being the correspondence between his Excellency, Governor Vance, and the Secretary of War—relative to *habeas corpus*, the conscription of militia officers, &c., the remainder of which was read by the clerk.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the recent decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the matter of Bryan, was also read.

On motion of Mr. Waddell, 500 copies of this correspondence, together with the opinions of Judges Pearson and Battle, of the Supreme Court, were ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate transmitted the following engrossed bills, which were passed under a suspension of the rules, viz:

A bill to legalize certain payments made by the Treasurer to agents of counties within the enemy's lines.

A bill to increase the pay of members of the present General Assembly. [Gives members $6 per diem, and the Speakers $7, for this session only.]

Mr. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the militia law. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday next.

Mr. McKay—A bill authorizing the Governor to raise 7,000 militia for service in North Carolina, in pursuance of the call made by the President of the Confederate States. [This bill was offered as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Sherwood and will be taken up at the same time. The bill and substitute are understood to embody the conflicting views of the Joint Select Committee on military affairs, discharged this morning. They will be noticed more fully in Monday's report.]

Mr. Mann—A bill to amend the act providing for probate of wills, etc., when the county of the residence of testators or intestates is in possession of the enemy. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the House reconsidered the vote by which the printing of the correspondence in relation to *habeas corpus* had been ordered.

Mr. Shepherd then moved that the opinions of Judge Pearson in the case of Irwin and Nicholson be also printed, which was agreed to.

A number of engrossed bills were disposed of as follows:

The bill to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress, passed its several readings.

The bill to amend an act in relation to the supply of salt was amended, on motion of Mr. Mann of Pasquotank, and passed.

A bill to amend chapter 55, Revised Code.

A bill concerning the holding of Courts in the county of Jones.

A bill to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company, passed their several readings.

The following were rejected on second readings, viz:

A bill to amend section 37, chapter 60, of Revised Code.

A resolution to amend the resolution raising a committee to investigate the management of Railroads in this State.

A bill to repeal part of 31st section of the Charter of Piedmont Railroad company, passed its second reading by a vote of ayes 44, noes 39.

The House then took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION—HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, July 4.

The House proceeded to dispose of the unfinished business remaining on the calender.

A bill to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slave labor in the erection of fortifications and other works, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Waddell, on its second reading.

A bill to incorporate an insurance company in the town of Charlotte, to be called the North Carolina Stock Insurance Company.

A bill to incorporate Kernersville High School, in the county of Forsyth, passed their second and third readings, the rules having been suspended.

Mr. Shepherd moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to adjourn on Tuesday next. Not agreed to.

A like motion, subsequently made by Mr. Grissom, was also rejected.

The following bills and resolutions passed their second and third readings, viz:

A bill to amend the charter of the Shelby and Broad River River Railroad Company.

A bill extending the time for settlements with the agent for the sale of Cherokee Lands in the county of Jackson.

A resolution for the relief of the indigent wives and families of soldiers.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to authorize the sureties of Josiah Hodges, late sheriff of Pitt county to collect arrears of taxes.

A bill to authorize the Literary Board to elect a Treasurer, and to prescribe his duties.

A bill to increase the salary of the State Librarian, for a limited time. [Adds $300 to salary for the years 1863 and 1864.]

A bill to provide for the better protection of sheep.

An engrossed bill from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to sign certain bonds of the State belonging to the Literary Fund.

Resolutions from the Senate, sustaining the currency, were also adopted.

A bill to amend the act of 1862 and 1863, entitled "Revenue," was laid on the table.

Mr. Amis, from the Joint Select Committee, on Desertion, reported.

A bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Walser introduced a bill to amend 1st section, chapter 21, Revised Code. Passed first reading and placed on calender.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Chatham, the House reconsidered the vote, by which was rejected, at the morning session.

A bill amendatsry of the Revised Code, increasing the fees allowed the Inspector of Flour, at Fayetteville, N. C.

On motion of Mr. Harriss, the bill was amended by fixing the compensation at 10 cts. per barrel, instead of 15. The bill then passed its second and third readings, and the House adjourned.

DEVASTATION IN MISSISSIPPI — YANKEE RAIDS, &c.

The following letter to the *Appeal* shows a most horrible state of affairs in Mississippi:

PANOLA, Mississippi, June 21, 1862.

EDITORS APPEAL: The condition of North Mississippi is deplorable. Mention the same of a town in that raid ridden section, and I will tell you it is burned. Ride with me twenty miles south of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and I will show you charred chimneys, and little fields of luxuriant rose bushes; nothing else remains of all that made that section as prosperous and pleasant as any spot in the Confederacy. The Yankees have been there, and it is a wreck. Further south, as far as the Tallahatchie river, you find but brave women, old men and boys, a few servants, occasional camps of soldiers who are endeavoring to keep the invaders back, scouts, telegraphers, smugglers and spies. Her agricultural and industrial implements, are destroyed, her store-houses and graneries burned, her mules and horses stolen, and her bravest sons buried on every battle field or fighting in Tennessee, Virginia, or at Vicksburg.

This is no exaggeration. It is true. A live body has ridden from Holly Springs to Lagrange in a hearse.—Every article which tends to comfort, helps production, or betokens civilization, the Yankees have stolen or destroyed.

How best to fight these raids is a problem which has not yet been solved. They are new in modern warfare. But as no community knows how soon it may be called on to decide and to act, without venturing advice, I may with profit describe, and as the Mississippi raids will probably be the model for all future ones, I will describe minutely.

Brigadier-General W. S. Smith, commands on the Memphis and Charleston railroad from Germanton, near Memphis. He is the chief of the raiders. Your first impression of the General is that he is cruel by impulse and kind from reflection. He is no such man. He is endeavoring to work himself up to what his master demands, and is succeeding badly. He can order cruelties, but cannot yet face the victims. Encourage him to persevere and he may yet be able to carry it as boldly as Butler before people; though, when alone, he never stops gnashing his teeth from shame and the lashing of conscience. I am sorry for Gen. Smith.

The raiding expeditions are of two kinds—one, the most frequent, for stealing, fight being an accident, generally composed of parts of two regiments, Colonel Hatch commanding as brigadier; the other for fighting, much heavier in number, stealing being incidental but by no means neglected. Accurate information is obtained, by smugglers, of the position of the Confederate force, and the raid starts in the first case carefully avoiding, and in the second seeking a collision. It is instructed to capture all mules and horses; to burn all mills, tanneries, smith shops, factories, provisions depots, buildings suitable for saving and storing provisions; to destroy all agricultural implements, all gathered provisions, and to confiscate all large amounts of money as being probably furnished by the government to buy supplies. It is to take anything which may forward the expedition, including wagons, carriages, bedcords and well ropes. It is not to steal anything from the people, and the terrible monster moves along, its wings extending from five to seven miles on each side of its body, swooping always to the front, closing in on what is movable and destroying everything over which it passes.

This is a Yankee raid.

When the enemy approaches, a company or two with artillery is placed in favorable position on the bank of some creek or ravine, from which they cannot be dislodged for probably two hours. The main body, with its plunder moves forwaed rapidly, contracting its wings somewhat, but by no means ceasing in devouring what comes in its way. This is repeated again and again until a place of safety is reached.

When it is remembered that the railroad extends along the entire front, and that a raiding party can be massed and hurled from any point in a few hours, the difficulty of controlling them without a very large force, will be appreciated. Another difficulty, which may be peculiar to Mississippi, lies in the fact that the roads follow section lines, making it impossible to angle over the country in pursuit or to readily move on the flank.

The soldiers steal everything, and in their conversation with female servants are unutterably indecent. Beyond this, no outrages have been reported to me.—Their thefts in some cases are very distressing. No articles are spared. Pictures of the dear dead and absent living are taken, mementoes and treasures of the past which cannot be replaced. The roads over which they pass, and some houses which they enter, are filled with articles of which they have become tired and thrown away, or which they cast aside to make room for some new object. They take nothing from the persons of ladies, and seldom anything from the pockets of gentlemen, but every trunk and drawer is opened under pretence of searching for arms, and all small articles, whether of value or use or not, are carried away. The poor negroes suffer most of all.—They are robbed of everything. I cannot account for this, except upon the supposition that only commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to enter houses. It is certain that the kitchens and cabins are robbed of articles which are not touched in parlors and chambers.

So far as my personal notice goes, they do not force negro men to go with them, and their exclamation as negro women and children approach their column, are of a character to deter them from following. In several instances boys have been forced to ride mules and horses for a mile or two, but have been allowed to come home. Cases, however, are reported particularly in the neighborhood of Memphis, where all classes of servants have been forced away. On arriving at LaGrange, the negroes are put in pens and fed. Effort is made to enlist the men, and those who refuse, with the women, are hired out to the officers or neighboring planters, the hire, I think, being collected by the government.

When the Yankees come first but few negroes follow them. On the second visit a larger number, and on the third a very few. After the third or fourth visit none follow them, and those who remain seem cheerful and obedient as before.

It is sad to think of the wistful looks which followed us as we abandoned some communities to the raiders. It was a little humiliating, too, as we passed other places, to hear ladies exclaim "Ain't you going to fight them?" "Running again, are you?" and so on. But neither wistful looks nor exclamations of ridicule could stay us. A council of war had decided, I think, wisely to fall back.

For the Progress.]

To the Legislature of North Carolina.

I would most respectfully call your attention to a *pledge* made to the Banks of this State at the session of 1861, for the protection of those Banks that might put in circulation for the use of the State, a larger amount of their notes than the Banks deemed prudent to issue under ordinary circumstance, or without such pledge, and to *instructions* to the Public Treasurer by a *subsequent Legislature* as to the payment of these loans made by the Banks to the State. I refer to the resolution of 1861, which released the Banks from the penalties of a suspension until these debts are paid by the State. The question now arises, *what kind of payment* was contemplated by that resolution. I maintain that it was to be *in Bank notes* or an equivalent, ortherwise the pledge is of no practical benefit to the Banks, yet by *subsequent instructions* the Treasurer is directed to pay these debts of the State to the Banks in Confederate notes or 6 per cent. Bonds of the State, the effect of which will be a loss to the Banks of 65 to 100 per cent. on their several claims on the State. Take for instance a Bank that has loaned the State $100,000 dollars of its issue, and let the Treasurer pay the Bank $100,000 in Confederate notes and the Bank apply this sum to the redemption of its issue (made for the use of the State) and it will only redeem $50,000 of that issue, leaving $50,000 of its issue outstanding to be redeemed by the Bank out of other assets, which would require another $100,000 of Confederate notes to redeem, causing the Bank to lose that amount or leave an outstanding debt of $50,000.

Suppose, on the other hand, the Bank receives $100,000 of North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds and proceed to redeem their issue with it, the Bonds will bring $135,000 in Confederate notes, which will redeem only $67,500 of their circulation, leaving $32,500 outstanding, to redeem which would require $65,000 of Confederate notes, and a loss to the Bank of this sum. These heavy losses are unavoidable to those Banks that cannot *hold any more Bonds*, having now the amount to which their charters limit them, (and it seems from the announcement of Mr. Person that this is not to be extended but for 12 months.) I would then ask whether it is not right and proper for the Legislature to take some action that will afford that protection to the Banks that circumstances of the case require, either by directing the Public Treasurer to continue to renew these debts to the Banks until it may suit the State to make a payment that will be available to them in reducing their circulation, (which was undoubtly expected at the time of the original pledge, for one Bank I know instructed its, President expressly not to agree to a permanant loan of 20, or 30 years standing,) or by allowing the bank to receive State Bonds regardless of the restrictions in their charters and affirm that the acceptance of said Bonds *is not a payment of the original debt*, but that the original resolution of 1861, on which these loans were founded, be in force till the said Bonds are paid.

Any thing short of this would seem to be a *changing* of the *original understanding or agreement* which induced the Banks to make the loans to the State.

A BANK OFFICER.

For the Daily Progress.]

Dr Johnston in an elaborate and learned argument to prove that the taxation of these colonies by the Mother country, could not be considered as using tyrannical right, failed very signally in convincing the minds of England's rebellious sons of the truth of his declarations; so far from it, that putting his arguments on much higher grounds, that the direct representatives of the people themselves would not be acting in a tyrannical manner to impose any kind of taxation they thought proper upon the people, would be still iniquitous and wrong. It is necessary that the representatives of a people and a country are in duty bound to provide ways and means to carry on the operations of the Government, and if a resort to taxation, direct on the people, becomes necessary, it is eminently just and proper to resort to this means, provided it bears upon all conditions and classes of men and property equally, but in any other event taxation becomes tyranny. To illustrate the point at which we are aiming, we will take one clause of the tax bill passed by our last Congress for raising means to carry on the war with the United States, called the "War tax bill." "Every lawyer shall pay the sum of fifty dollars." Now let us examine and see how this works in our own State, North Carolina, (and we presume it is the same case in most of the States, to some extent at least.) The wise heads of this State in solemn convention assembled, after mature deliberation in direct violation of good morals and good order, not to say law, at one fell swoop abolished, annihilated the courts, thus leaving many a talented, noble young man who, perhaps, had struggled for years with poverty and gloom to equip himself for the bar, either to starve with an idle profession or to change his whole course and take up some other pursuit. Is it just that these men should pay the fifty dollars war tax? Suppose we should go to the shop of a wheel wright and take away his tools, and then demand of him to make us a wheel; would this be wisdom or madness? Take away the prop that sustains the house and the house must fall.

On the class of lawyers we have mentioned above this tax is bitter, oppressive and unjust under existing circumstances, but suppoing every lawyer in the State to be the owner of one million in property, the principle is the same and is that for which we contend. If a man has the means of following his profession and is free to do so, he ought to be taxed on his income; and no decent man objects to it, but to place him in such a position that his profession is useless, and then tax his profession is ridiculous and absurd, and a very clear case of tyrannical taxation.

H.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The *Appeal* of the 1st says:

Interest as to the situation in this section is increasing with the activity of army movements, and of course an unusual number of rumors are afloat. All accounts agree that our forces have been in line of battle at Tullahoma since Saturday last, but that up to yesterday morning Rosecrans had declined a contest, although he had approached within very close skirmishing distance. He is probably waiting the result of several formadable cavalry raids that appear to have been inaugurated. One of these, it is said with some degree of positiveness, succeeded in reaching Winchester, which place was sacked, and Decherd's station, on the railroad below Tullahoma. The depot and some buildings were burned at Decherd, and the track slightly damaged, when they were suddenly driven off by some of our forces. Forrest had a little brush with this column, we are informed, capturing forty or fifty prisoners, and doing them some other damage. The road between Chattanooga and Tullahoma was repaired, and the train yesterday came through on time.

Another report brought to the city is that a Federal cavalry force had reached the Tennessee at a point between Chattanooga and Stevenson, and that they were only prevented from crossing by the destruction of a pontoon bridge. If there is any force of the enemy in the section named, the probability is they have been driven there after their temporary success at Winchester and Decherd.

A report reached Dalton last night from Cleveland, that a force, three thousand strong, with some artillery, was in Sequatchie valley yesterday morning, moving toward the railroad. Considerable alarm was felt at Cleveland, and the word was forwarded to Dalton by special train. So say gentlemen who came through this morning.

While it would seem that all these "flanking" movements of Rosecrans have compelled our forces to take the position at Tullahoma, we still entertain the conviction that a desire to give battle at the point in preference to any other, had more to do with the late concentration of Gen. Bragg's troops, than the maneuvers of his opponent. If he is not now prepared to protect his flanks and rear, so as to prevent a necessity for a further retrograde movement without a fight, the charge of having been out-generaled may be made with some force; but knowing the feeling of our officers and troops, we are now only prepared to hear, at any moment, of a great struggle, in the result of which the troops themselves express the utmost confidence. If Rosecrans attacks them they will not be out-fought, and but little generalship will be required. They will do their duty.

THE ENEMY IN VIRGINIA.

The *Enquirer*, of Friday, says:

Intelligence was received on yesterday of a skirmish at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy, fifteen miles below the city, between a portion of Gen. Hill's command and a strong force of the enemy, posted in that vicinity. The attack was made by our men, with a view to ascertain the strength of the enemy; and after a sharp, but short contest, our forces retired in good order, with only a loss of 2 men wounded.

Various reports were rife on yesterday of a more serious engagement; but they proved to be without foundation. As a precautionary measure, the volunteer military organization under Gen. Custis Lee was called out, and marched to the batteries. These troops are now well drilled and equipped, and their appearance on the streets gave them the appearance, in discipline at least, of veterans.

A report reached the city from Fredericksburg, stating that a force of Yankees was landing at Dumries, on the Potomac, 25 miles above Fredericksburg. It was supposed that their object was either to co-operate with Dix in his "diversion," or form a blind to cover his retreat across the country to Manassas. If the former, the men are to be pitied, for they will have a dreadfully hard road to travel.

We have nothing fresh from Gen. Lee's army—only repetitions of the agreeable news that has been coming to Richmond for the past few days. Stirring events are in the brief futurity of this hot month, and upon them hangs the destiny of the campaign.

LIABILITY OF ALIEN RESIDENTS TO CONSCRIPTION —IMPORANT DECISION OF JUDGE MAGRATH.—In the Confederate Court, yesterday, Judge Magrath delivered his opinion in the cases argued before him last week to test the liability of alien residents to conscription.

In these cases the parties had filed their petition, praying for a Writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that they might be discharged from the military service of the Confederate States. It appeared that they had been members of the German artillery company, and had participated in the battle at Port Royal. They alleged that it had been represented to them that if they did not enlist for twelve months they would be drafted, and acting upon that information, they had enlisted for that period. By the operation of the Conscription Act, they are now held beyond the period for which they enlisted, and for the war. They moreover alleged that they are subjects of Hanover, and came to this country several years since for the purpose of making a visit and seeing their relations. They never contemplated citizenship, either, in the United States or in the Confederate States, but have always determened to remain subjects of [illegible] over. They claim that their residence in the U. States; and afterwards in the Confederate States but transient; that they had never established either a domicil; that their allegiance was still due the country from which they had come, and that there was no ground upon which they could be held military service in the Confederate States.

Judge Magrath, in a long and elaborate opinion sustained the Conscription Act, and held that all residents were affected with all of the liabilities imposed. We shall endeavor, in another issue, to give to our readers this important and interesting decision in full.—*Charleston Mercury*

SUFFOLK.—The *Express* of Friday says:—We have correct information from Suffolk as late as Saturday. The Yankees are evidently about evacuating the place, but whether it was to be entirely evacuated or but a picket station was not positively known. But few Yankee soldiers remained about town, and nearly all the negroes, free and slave, had been carried off. Only three or four families of free negroes remaind, and many of those who had been considered loyal, left when the others. All the citizens held as prisoners had been released except Elisha Norfleet and Richard Hozier.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and best men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, pre-eminently indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now with his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil station, at this time; but we are confident that he will excuse us from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till elec. and send bills to this office.

Duplin County, May 25, 1863.—EDITOR PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or suggest feelings, but as some friend has suggested something the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable man to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one who should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28 -f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ANDREWS'

GREAT SOUTHERN PANORAMA

—OF—

SACRED HISTORY

THIS SPLENDID WORK OF ART WILL BE on exhibition at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb a few evenings, commencing on MONDAY evening, the 6th. The Panorama is a continuous series of twenty-four magnificent Oil Paintings with figures of life size, illustrative of some of the most prominent events of Sacred History, commencing at the creation and ending with the Ascension.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets $1. Children and servants 50 cts.

July 4-1t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FROM CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS FORCIBLY entered on Friday night and a set of Harness stolen together with the Curtains of a new Carriage and a new Carriage Cover. The skirts of a new Saddle were also cut and taken, and a good Bridle. The Harness is plated and nearly new. The bridles are without blinds and have very rank cavalry bits. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the articles.

CHAS. MANN

July 6-1t*

TELEGRAPH OFFICE

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6th.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON and New Orleans Telegraph Company will receive their dividends by application to the undersigned.

July 6-2t THOS. L. CLINTON, Manag

FOR HIRE!

ANO. ONE TANNER, AND A GOOD ENGINEER either by the month or year. Apply to

July 6-1w* T. R. EMERY, Pittsboro', N

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE, IN RALEIGH on Monday and Tuesday, 13th and 14th July, to collect taxes in Raleigh district.

On Thursday, July 16th, at Dunnsville for St. Mathew's district.

On Saturday, July 18th, at Forrestville, for Wakefield district.

It is expected that all will come forward and pay their taxes, as I am required to return funds to the Treasurer &c., before the 28th July.

July 4-1w W. H. HIGH, Sheriff

LOST.

LOST, ON THE STREETS OF RALEIGH, TRANSportation for 49 men from Raleigh to Kinston. Any one finding it will leave it at the Transportation office in Raleigh, and oblige LT. A. C. McCROREY

Commanding detachment from Colquit's Brigade

July 4-3t*

WANTED TO HIRE.

A SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAY 10 OR 12 YEARS old, for which a liberal price will be paid by the month or year. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE

July 2-tf

$20 REWARD.

ESTRAYED.—LEFT MY FARM 10 MILES SOUTH of Raleigh, on Sunday last, a small mare Mule, mane and tail. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the Mule to me in Raleigh, or to Mr. Mc. on the farm.

W. D. JOHNSON

July 2-tf

NEGRO MAN WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A NEGRO MAN. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE

July 2-tf

Office of Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, 7th of July, 1863.

W. W. VASS,

June 19—t1A Treasurer

BLACKING FACTORY.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING IN HENDERSON, N. C., BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING of unsurpassed quality. It is offered to dealers in cases of 50 or 100 boxes, as preferred. Orders and enquiries will be promptly attended to.

June 29-1w* ED. FAMACK & CO.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD MEAT COOK.

BLACKNALL & CO.,

June 29-tf Kittrell's Springs

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,

COMPANY SHOPS, June 26, 1863.

DIVIDEND, No. 5.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,

June 29-td Secretary.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of

March 24-tf. JOLLY & LACK.